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House and Willard's Hotel.

The lynching in Virginia has an unusual

feature—the white man who was a party to

the murder for which the negro was hung

was sprung up to the same tree.

It appears that over \$50,000 was sub-

scribed in this country for the British war

bonds, and the allotment to Americans is

\$1,000,000. Money knows no international

lines.

The \$100,000 perjury fund in Kentucky

should bring out better talent than the de-

lirious Golden. His story is not creditable

to the notorious reputation of Attorney

Campbell.

If Congress has a right to take action to

put an end to martial law in Idaho, it cer-

tainly has a right to inquire if popular

government has been overthrown in Ken-

tucky by such methods as the Goebel law.

In his speech in Boston Secretary Long

asked what the Democratic party had done

to entitle it to the government. Thus far

no Democratic paper or assistant Demo-

cratic organ has attempted to make an

answer.

The Democratic convention in Allen coun-

ty adopted a platform in which the name

of Bryan does not appear, and Judge Zol-

ars presided over it. Is the judge the anti-

16-to-1 aspirant for the Democratic nomi-

nation for Governor?

The policy of protection is based on the

duty of protecting American industries,

labor and wages, against those of foreign

countries. It cannot be twisted or stretched

to justify protecting one part of a com-

mon country against another.

It is a singular fact that while a fac-

tion of small Americans are doing all in

their power to prevent the extension of

American territory and ideas foreigners

are expressing alarm over the growth of

American influence and trade.

The advocates of unrestricted trade be-

tween the United States and Porto Rico

would like to have somebody at Washing-

ton explain why a policy which it is con-

ceded is inevitable and must come in a

year or two should not begin at once.

There seems to be a scheme on foot to

prevent the renomination of Shively for

Governor. First, he is mentioned as Mr.

Bryan's running mate, and second, a

South Bend dispatch announces the can-

didacy of Judge Howard for Governor.

The man O'Malley, who shot an ex-lder-

man in a Chicago saloon while disputing

about a disreputable candidate, was a Dem-

ocratic candidate for state senator in 1894.

He had shot at several men and killed one

before his latest victim, yet he is a poten-

tial man in his ward and has a "pull" with

the police.

The constant improvement in the values

of cattle, hogs and horses must remind

those who are selling them that the 16-to-

1 advocates who declared in 1896 that the

gold standard would deprive all farm

products of the then existing value are not

the brand of prophets in whom they can

take stock.

Imagine, if imagination is equal to it,

such a harangue as that of Senator Til-

man, a few days ago, delivered in the Brit-

ish Parliament, pending the settlement of

a form of government for a newly acquired

British possession. In fact, imagine, if

you can, any waste of time in speech-

making on either side.

If the Senate and House cannot agree

on any other compromise in the Porto

Rican case they might get together on the

President's urgent recommendation in his

message of last December, when he said it

was our "plain duty" to grant the Porto

Ricans free trade with the United States.

Taking a stand on the President's mes-

sage could hardly be called backing down.

The City Council of Chicago has passed

an appropriation bill for the current year

which the Tribune says "authorizes ex-

penditures aggregating \$112,594, in excess

of the estimated largest possible receipts

the city can secure during the year from

taxes, miscellaneous receipts and the

water fund." The tax-exacters are to

have the taxpayers by the throat.

A somewhat remarkable story is pub-

lished to the effect that Senator Allen will

be nominated for President by the Popu-

lists in May, to the end that Mr. Bryan

may not be called upon to accept the nomi-

nation and the platform. Into the Demo-

cratic platform made in July some ap-
proval of the initiative and referendum will
be inserted. Thereupon Senator Allen will de-
cline the nomination and urge concentration
upon Mr. Bryan. This is a nice
scheme, but, unfortunately, Mr. Bryan
made a Populist platform for himself at the
Democratic convention in Nebraska last
week.

An Illinois member of Congress who

voted for the House Porto Rican tariff bill

and who wouldn't do it again, is reported

as saying, "When we want to get the real

sentiment of the country we should go to

the large newspapers of the country in-
stead of to the President." This is largely
true. What might be called the official at-
mosphere and local sentiment of Washing-
ton is not favorable to a correct diag-
nosis of popular opinion throughout the
country. It is not necessary to claim that
newspapers make public sentiment, but
they do reflect it, and public men should
not forget it.

THE CARNEGIE PROFITS.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch of Saturday gives
some facts regarding the Carnegie iron
combination which should be studied by
those writers who are now asserting that
the rates of the Dingley tariff have en-
abled that monster combination to realize
so large profits as it has the past two
years. As a matter of fact, the specific
duties on all grades of iron and steel im-
posed by the Dingley tariff are much lower
than those of the Gorman-Wilson tariff,
based on an ad valorem system. At the
present price of pig iron in Liverpool the
duty is only 26 per cent. ad valorem, while
there is little difference in the prevailing
prices in England and the United States.
When we have them to spare we sell pig
iron and steel rails in Europe. These facts
of the market reports show that the price
of iron has no more to do with the price of
steel than it has with the price of wheat.

The statement of the Dispatch shows that
while others must pay \$4 a ton for coke in
the vicinity of Pittsburgh, the Carnegie
company supplies itself at \$1.25 a ton, and
paid last year but \$1.25 a ton when it was
worth \$3 in the market. Consuming last
year, according to the statement of Mr.
Frick in his suit, about 2,500,000 tons, it does
not take a very shrewd person to discover
that the saving of the company on coke
alone amounts to \$6,000,000 a year. It costs
the company but 6 cents to mine its ore in
Minnesota. Under a threat of building
a parallel road to the mines if the price
of shipping, eighty miles from the mines to
Duluth, is not reduced, the company gets
a rate of 50 cents a ton. When lake rates
were low the Carnegie company made a
contract with the Rockefeller Steamship
Company under which it is now compelled
to carry several million tons of the Car-
negie ore at 50 cents a ton, while the new
steamship line organized by the company
carries the rest of the ore at less than
50 cents, when lake rates are several times
higher. All the shipyards on the lakes are
building ore ships for the Carnegie com-
pany. Owning immense docks at the
Cleveland terminus, the Carnegie company
saves the usual dock charges of 20 cents a
ton for ore. By contracts with the Pitts-
burgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad,
which will be in force for years, the Car-
negie ore is shipped from the lake to the
furnaces at 53 cents a ton. Over one local
road the company has a rebate of 25 per
cent. on every ton of ore that goes to the
Carnegie mills and on every ten tons that
come away from them. Roads are oper-
ated for rebate purposes from the coke
region to the furnaces, while gas from the
company's own wells costs but 5 cents a
thousand cubic feet. "Other equal advan-
tages," says the Dispatch, "are enjoyed."

In this connection it may be added that
the Carnegie iron companies have always
made money. The lowest annual earnings
for twenty years were those of 1894, when
the profit was \$5,000,000. That was in 1894,
when its greatest rival, the Illinois Steel
Company, lost \$1,750,000. The Dispatch, at
the close of this interesting statement, it
need not be regarded as a prophet when it
says:

It is believed that with all these facilities
based economically under one head, with
ownership and possession guaranteed for-
ever, the new Carnegie company, with its
immense and economically operated steel
plants and blast furnaces, will be able to
defy the world for an indefinite time on
the question of price. Pittsburgh will remain
supreme as the steel dictator of the world.

Unquestionably the tariff years ago en-
couraged and protected the limited and
small companies which constitute the mon-
ster Carnegie Company of to-day, but as
long ago as 1889 Andrew Carnegie declared
that the rates of the Gorman-Wilson tariff
law were ample. That was before the Mes-
saba ores were opened up and before the
company had made its contracts as they
now exist with transportation companies.
To-day the Carnegie Company does not
care a straw whether there is a duty on
iron or not. The captains of industry, the
Carnegies, the Fricks, the Schwabs and
others, with rarer genius to conceive and
execute, have made the Carnegie Company
as it stands now the czar of the iron-mak-
ing world. It is not a monopoly. Others
can carry on large operations, but the Car-
negies can make the world's prices.

THE ELIMINATION OF ENGLISH

HISTORY.

One need not be an admirer of Great
Britain or of the characteristics of the
British people to admit that, as a govern-
ment and people, Great Britain and the
British have constituted an important fac-
tor in the affairs of the world for many
hundred years. To acquire a knowledge of
the history of European nations for five
hundred years must involve much about
Great Britain. To leave all allusion to
England and the English people out of a
history of Europe would cause confusing
blanks. Many leading events would be left
out of a history of the world in which all
allusion to the British people and their
achievements were eliminated. As a govern-
ment Great Britain has done much that
merits the commendation of Americans. Its
treatment of the American colonies was
unjust in the extreme, and its general
course during the war for the Union in re-
spect to the Lincoln government entitles
it to the censure it has received. For years
British agents meddled with American
tariff-making. But all these charges, and
many more which can be made, cannot
obscure the fact that Great Britain has
been a potential factor in the world's
affairs for many years, or that, when the
balance is struck between its commendable
and its unjust acts, it compares favorably
with all other nations.

This, however, is not the opinion of Trust-
ee Keating, of the Board of School Trust-
ees in Chicago, who has been able to have
everything in the line of British history
dropped from the supplementary reading
of the schools. Hereafter no English his-
tory will be read in the schools of Chicago.
This is equivalent to prohibiting the read-
ing of the history of any period of Europe.
If Trustee Keating should urge the teach-
ing of the history of the Irish people he
would find that one could get little con-
ception of it without giving more or less of
the history of England. The Englishman
and the Irishman have been companions
for centuries. The men who have filled a

large space in the affairs of England are
Irishmen. If Trustee Keating should de-
sire the pupils of the schools of Chicago to
know something of that illustrious Irish-
man, the Duke of Wellington, such infor-
mation would connect him with British
achievements for a third of a century.
If the intense Americanism of Trustee
Keating, who is president of the Ancient
Order of Hibernians in Chicago, should
lead him to insist that only American his-
tory shall be taught in the schools of that
city, he would find it impossible to elimi-
nate all allusion to the British without
being compelled to run his blue pencil
through whole chapters of essential Amer-
ican history. This would be the case be-
cause the achievements and the experience
of any one nation must be closely related
to those of the nations with which they
come in contact. Any elaborate history of
the American Revolution must present the
conditions in England during that period.
If we should begin an American history
so far as it related to New England we
must show that Governor Bradford, an
Englishman, laid the foundation of free
government in this country. Indeed, an
early history of Indiana must deal with the
British. George Rogers Clark and Wil-
liam Henry Harrison would be deprived of
part of their fame if no English history
should get into our local histories.

Trustee Keating has derived some notori-
ety by being able to induce the board to
which he belongs to drop all English his-
tory from the schools of Chicago, but if he
carries out his scheme to a logical conclu-
sion the young people of the great metrop-
olis of the West will have little knowledge
of the world's progress.

OUR NEIGHBOR ON THE NORTH.

An article in the Sunday Journal con-
tained information regarding the extent
and resources of the Dominion of Canada
that will surprise most people. The facts
stated are not new, but they are of a kind
that are not exploited much in this coun-
try. Americans are so absorbed in the
greatness and possibilities of their own
country that they have not much time to
consider those of others. Therefore it will
surprise most people to learn that the area
of Canada is 46,000 square miles larger than
that of the United States and Territories,
including Alaska; that it contains exten-
sive deposits of every known mineral, in-
cluding inexhaustible supplies of coal and
iron; that its wheat-growing belt is prob-
ably the most extensive and productive in
the world, and that its other resources are
on a similar scale. It is estimated that the
country would support 1,000,000,000 people,
considerably more than ten times the pres-
ent population of the United States.

It should be the policy of the United
States to cultivate friendly and profitable
commercial relations with this great
neighbor on the north. It is probable the
United States will always maintain its
present great lead over Canada, yet the
latter is a country of great possibilities.
There has always been more or less of a
latent feeling that eventually it would be-
come a part of the United States, either by
gravitation, annexation, conquest or volun-
tary action of the people. This feeling has
been strong, but it has existed. It found
expression in a foolish resolution regard-
ing the Monroe doctrine in the St. Louis
platform of 1896 which said: "We hope-
fully look forward to the eventual with-
drawal of the European powers from this
hemisphere, and to the ultimate union of
all the English-speaking part of the con-
tinent by the free consent of its inhabi-
tants." That is a pleasant enough dream
to indulge, but a great political party
should not put dreams in a declaration of
principles. Canada was never as loyal to
the mother country and government as she
is to-day, and never with better reason.
The time may come in the distant future
when, having outgrown colonial limita-
tions, the development of national individ-
uality and the law of national growth will
lead her to seek independence, but in that
event she will probably become a separate
nation, rather than a part of the United
States. Recent events, however, indicate
that such a possibility is very remote.
Meanwhile the interests of both countries
require that the United States and Cana-
da should be good neighbors and cultivate
as friendly relations as possible.

The element of improbability in the testi-
mony of Golden in the trial of the Repub-
lican officials at Frankfurt on Saturday is
so great as to make whatever he may say
valueless. For instance, take his state-
ment to the effect that the armed men were
kept in Frankfurt to go into the legislative
hall and "clean out," that is, murder
enough of the Democratic members to give
the Republicans a majority in the House.
And this, Golden asserts, was a conspiracy
in which Governor Taylor, ex-Governor
Bradley, Secretary of State Powers and
other prominent Republicans were engaged.
On its face the idea of such a conspiracy
is preposterous. All the men who were put
into this alleged conspiracy are men of
more than average intelligence, and some
of them are men of wide experience in af-
fairs; yet this testimony connects them
with a conspiracy so preposterous and im-
possible that no man outside a lunatic asy-
lum would consider it for a moment. There
is not a man named in connection with this
insane scheme who does not know that if
such an assassination of Democratic mem-
bers of the House as Golden relates had
been undertaken it would have been traced
to them, and instead of helping their
cause, would not only ruin it, but brand
them as monsters of crime. The accused
knew, as every man of any sense knows,
that such butchery as Golden speaks of
would cause such a revolution of public
sentiment that not a thousand people in
Kentucky would be their friends. The
country at large would demand their pun-
ishment. Therefore, it is safe to say that
there is not a fragment of possibility in the
story of Golden. No wonder this victim of
alcoholism collapsed three times while tel-
ling this improbable story.

When Mr. Lala, a Filipino, went to Bos-
ton to lecture he was waylaid by Messrs.
Atkinson, Garrison and Winslow, of the
Anti-imperialist League, who took him to
their headquarters, where they undertook
to tell him what he should tell his audi-
ence. After he had listened for a time,
with growing consternation, to their vio-
lent tirade he broke out in protest and
asked them if a Filipino should give them
lessons in patriotism. Then he went on
to tell them that his countrymen held the
anti-imperialists very largely responsible
for the deaths of thousands on both sides
in the Philippines. "I have lived in this
country on and off for twelve years," said

Mr. Lala, "and I have learned to know
and appreciate the sterling worth of Amer-
icans. I believe that nothing could be bet-
ter for my country than the protecting
arm of the great United States. You can
expect nothing from the rule of such a
man as Aguinaldo, who has already proved
his insincerity by selling himself to Spain."
The trouble with the Atkinsons is that
they do not know the difference between
a Filipino and a Tagalog. Mr. Lala, a native,
knows what he is talking about, and so
does Bishop Potter, who has studied the
Philippine question at close range. "The
majority of the Filipinos are friendly to us,
have confidence in our soldiers and are
ready to come under our government," is
the bishop's declaration.

A bill, has been introduced in the United
States Senate appropriating \$20,000 for the
benefit of Mary E. Shufeldt, a niece of
Rear Admiral Shufeldt, for services ren-
dered by her in assisting in the negotia-
tion of a commercial treaty between the
United States and Korea and other ser-
vices rendered as secretary to the admiral
while he was engaged in diplomatic duties
for the government. If the bill passes it
will be the first case on record in this or
any other country of a woman being com-
pensated for such a service.

The War Department has "ordered a
transport to be put in readiness to convey
the new Philippine commission to Manila,
and they will sail from San Francisco on
April 15. It is expected the work of orga-
nizing a territorial government will be be-
gun immediately upon their arrival in the
island. The commission consists of William
H. Taft, of Ohio; Gen. Luke E. Wright, of
Tennessee; Dean C. Worcester, of Michi-
gan; Henry C. Ide, of Vermont, and Ber-
nard Moses, of California.

The Paris exposition will not open for
several weeks, but already the city is fill-
ing up with people attracted by the hope
of employment. The consuls of different
countries report many cases of persons
thus attracted who have become stranded
after their resources were exhausted, and
the authorities say the city is full of
swindlers and sharpers. Exposition history
seems to be repeating itself.

The American Sugar Refining Company,
known as the sugar trust, is compelled to
make a statement of its condition to Mas-
sachusetts. The report for 1899 shows that
the trust expended about \$4,000,000 of its
reserve to keep up the fight with its com-
petitors. As this is regarded as the most
favorable statement the officers of the
company could make, the trust stocks will
continue to fall.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Reciprocity.

One-sided benefit, you see, is just the thing
that cannot be; if Briton teaches Kruger, let
Oom Paul teach him as he can show.

Misery Loves Company.

Be thou constant, dear; I will not grieve
If by all men my own hard fate is won;
Nay, shall I even laugh and sing my sorrow,
When others feel my woes as I have done.

The Transformation Artist.

Her portrait's finished, and she will not say—
Is it, then, dead, dear? I guess not yet—
A shepherdess I make her—here some cows,
And there beside her silly sheep shall browse.

The Most Palpable Product.

"Kentuckians haven't anything big to brag
about."
"Oh, yes, they have."
"Their big stock of brag."

The Penitential Mystery.

"We had a delightful supper yesterday."
"A eucharist? In Lent?"
"Yes," the hostess highly disciplinary, you
know, the hostess announced that she wouldn't
tell until the end of the game whether the
elegant prizes went to the best or the worst
players."

Of the Rubaiyat.

The Shah of Persia says that Dick
Le Gallienne "is a learned clerk,
because he has great Khayyam done
poetical by his side."
So far, so good; but not for me.
Dick's sugary revision be-
lieves that a member of her own com-
pany—a jealous woman—is responsible for
the error.

INDIANA EDITORIAL NOTES.

Every newspaper in Indiana ought to
urge the passage of the Loud bill. The
abuse at present in the mail service is sim-
ply that the people of South Dakota will
come a law immediately.—Fairmount News.

Manufacturers of hot-air furnaces are
also to hold a convention in Kansas City
in July. If they get there about the 4th they
may find some new things in the hot-air
line which they never dreamed of.—Lafay-
ette Call.

There are indications that Senator Pettigrew
is meditating, and there are other indi-
cations that, as soon as they have an oppor-
tunity, the people of South Dakota will
give him still further time and an addi-
tional reason for reflection.—Martins Chroni-
cle.

The Democrat thinks Indiana can be put
in the Democratic column this fall
should open the door of the closet and take
a peep at the skeleton therein. He will
then be in a frame of mind to give the sub-
ject careful deliberation.—Farmland Enter-
prise.